

dry eye find the condition to be an uncomfortable nuisance, with many characteristics of a "chronic pain" type of syndrome.

One study showed that dry eye patients experienced an average of 184 days of reduced productivity in a year. Although dry eye syndrome cannot be cured, there are a variety of available treatments. However many people with dry eye continue to suffer needlessly because they are unaware of their options. Both dry eye and Sjögren's seriously endanger women's health.

Sjögren's syndrome is a painful and debilitating autoimmune disease which causes the immune system to attack its own lubricating glands, such as tear and salivary glands. Sjögren's is one of the most prevalent autoimmune disorders, and although it affects people of all ages, 9 out of 10 patients are women, and the average age of onset is late forties. The hallmark symptoms are dry eyes and dry mouth, but Sjögren's may also cause dryness of other organs, affecting the kidneys, GI tract, blood vessels, lungs, liver, pancreas, and the central nervous system. Patients with Sjögren's syndrome are also 40 times more likely to develop lymphoma.

Marking July as Dry Eye Awareness Month will bring more attention to this widespread and potentially debilitating condition. I thank the Minnesota members of the Sjögren's Syndrome Foundation and the National Women's Health Resource Center for bringing this issue to my attention and thank them for their efforts to educate the public about this serious health concern.

THE BOYS AND GIRLS CLUBS OF BURLINGTON, VERMONT

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, as the Burlington, VT, Boys and Girls Club prepares to begin an ambitious capital fundraising campaign this summer, I am proud to give my strong support to this important organization. As a long-time supporter of this organization in Vermont and across the country, I wish them the best of success in their efforts, and I commend them for striving to continually improve their organization and Vermont's communities.

Through this campaign, the Burlington Boys and Girls Club plans to strengthen its resources with the addition of high-speed Internet access at the club, as well as a multimedia center where members can become proficient in current technology. This is a critical component of success for young people in our increasingly technological society. The club will also reinforce its dedication to creativity through the addition of a visual and performing arts space where members will be able to pursue their artistic expression. These are just a few of the admirable goals set out for this campaign, and I am confident they will be achieved.

The Boys and Girls Clubs around the country are a leading example of how

the support and care of our young people benefits American society, one boy and one girl at a time. The Boys and Girls Clubs have proven that when we show our young people that we care about them and that we care about their futures, they respond with positive and constructive actions in their communities.

We also know the Boys and Girls Clubs provide a healthy alternative for many young people and oftentimes prevent them from being drawn into gangs, drug abuse, and other crime. The clubs instill leadership qualities, respect, and thoughtfulness in participants through programs that include art, athletics, help with schoolwork, technology, life skills, training in resistance to drugs and alcohol, and community service. In providing these valuable programs during critical development periods when young people are most vulnerable, the Boys and Girls Clubs fill a void and reduce the opportunity to succumb to negative influences. The Boys and Girls Clubs represent the best of what communities can do to improve the lives of their young people.

I know firsthand how well Boys and Girls Clubs work and what topnotch organizations they are. When I was a prosecutor in Vermont, I was convinced of the great need for Boys and Girls Clubs because we rarely encountered children from these kinds of programs. In fact, after I became a U.S. Senator, a police chief was such a big fan that he asked me to help fund a Boys and Girls Club in his district rather than helping him pay for a couple more police officers.

Over the years, I have worked with other members of the Senate to make sure the Boys and Girls Clubs around the country have the funding necessary to carry out their mission. Since 1998, we have worked to steadily increase Federal funding for the Boys and Girls clubs each year. This year, as the chairman and ranking member of the Judiciary Committee, Senator SPECTER and I have recommended \$80 million in funding to help keep this organization a strong and vital part of their communities, from coast to coast. As a senior member of the Appropriations Committee, I look forward to seeing that these funds are appropriated for this important work.

Represented in all 50 States, the 3,700 branches of the Boys and Girls Club reach more than 4.4 million young people. The Boys and Girls Club of Burlington alone serves more than 1,400 young people each year. Through continued funding, Boys and Girls Clubs around the country will serve 6 million young people by January of 2007. The growth of these clubs across our country has been a true success story, and I am proud to work to ensure the Federal Government's continued support.

As the Burlington Boys and Girls Club kicks off its capital campaign, I commend all of Vermont's Boys and Girls Clubs, along with all of the other

clubs across our Nation, for the important work they do to help our young citizens become exceptional adults.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

100TH ANNIVERSARY OF BENEDICT, NORTH DAKOTA

• Mr. CONRAD. Mr. President, today I wish to recognize a community in North Dakota that will be celebrating its 100th anniversary. On July 3, the residents of Benedict will gather to celebrate their community's history and founding.

Benedict was founded in 1906 as a stop on the Soo Line Railroad. The name of the town was derived from the Order of St. Benedict, the order to which most of the Catholic priests in the area belonged.

Today, Benedict remains a small, pleasant agricultural town. The farmers in the area farm mostly wheat, canola, and sunflowers, and the town contains the prosperous McLean Elevator, which draws customers from the surrounding area. The Concordia Lutheran Church continues to be the center of town life.

To celebrate their centennial, the people of Benedict have planned a number of events, including a lawnmower pull, children's games, and a parade.

Mr. President, I ask the Senate to join me in congratulating Benedict, ND, and its residents on their first 100 years and in wishing them well through the next century. By honoring Benedict and all the other historic small towns of North Dakota, we keep the great pioneering frontier spirit alive for future generations. It is places such as Benedict that have helped to shape this country into what it is today, which is why this fine community is deserving of our recognition.

Benedict has a proud past and a bright future.●

100TH ANNIVERSARY OF TOLNA, NORTH DAKOTA

• Mr. CONRAD. Mr. President, today I wish to recognize a community in North Dakota that will be celebrating its 100th anniversary. On July 6 to 8, the residents of Tolna will gather to celebrate their community's history and founding.

Tolna's history began in May 1906, when D.B. Tallman founded the town as a stopping point for trains on the Great Northern Railroad. Tallman's daughter could not pronounce the name "Tallman," so they named the town "Tolna" after the way she pronounced it. The town grew quickly and was settled mostly by German and Norwegian immigrants, many of whose descendants live in Tolna today.

Tolna remains an active and involved community. The Tolna Summer Rec Program sponsors a large number of sports teams for area youth and sports events involving the entire town. The

Senior Citizens Center organizes a variety of events, including a series of bingo games. The Tolna Alumni Association is also an active organization for all residents of Tolna, past and present.

The community has organized a wide variety of events to celebrate the centennial, including a parade, fireworks, a bull riding event, and children's activities. Tolna expects over 4,000 visitors for its centennial, which is quite an accomplishment for a town of 200.

Mr. President, I ask the Senate to join me in congratulating Tolna, ND, and its residents on their first 100 years and in wishing them well through the next century. By honoring Tolna and all the other historic small towns of North Dakota, we keep the great pioneering frontier spirit alive for future generations. It is places such as Tolna that have helped to shape this country into what it is today, which is why this fine community is deserving of our recognition.

Tolna has a proud past and a bright future.●

100TH ANNIVERSARY OF ALMONT, NORTH DAKOTA

● Mr. CONRAD. Mr. President, today I wish to recognize a community in North Dakota that will be celebrating its 100th anniversary. On July 1 to 4, and again on Labor Day, the residents of Almont will gather to celebrate their community's history and founding.

Almont is a vibrant community in south-central North Dakota. The town was founded in 1883 when the Northern Pacific Railroad established a station in the town. Major real estate settlement began in the area with the help of Eber W. Hyde, a settler from South Dakota who was seeking to establish a lumber yard in the area. The name of the town, Almont, came from a nearby landmark, Altamont Moraine, which translated from French as moraine, high hill.

In order to preserve the history of the city, Almont has a historical society and a museum. Along with holding the rich history of Almont, the museum is the location for the town's yearly celebration that takes place during the weekend of Labor Day. The town also hosts an annual "Lutefisk a Lefsa" dinner that many claim to be the best around.

The citizens of Almont are proud of all of their accomplishments over the past 100 years and have planned a celebration that will include street dances, city and school tours, water slides, local entertainment, children's activities, a paint ball war, a car show, and a parade.

Mr. President, I ask the Senate to join me in congratulating Almont, ND and its residents on the first 100 years and in wishing them well through the next century. By honoring Almont and all the other historic small towns of North Dakota, we keep the great pio-

neering frontier spirit alive for future generations. It is places such as Almont that have helped to shape this country into what it is today, which is why this fine community is deserving of our recognition.

Almont has a proud past and a bright future.●

DR. JAMES CAMERON

● Mr. KOHL. Mr. President, Dr. James Cameron was man of great strength, spirituality, and conviction.

Dr. Cameron was born in LaCrosse, WI, in 1914 and moved to Indiana as a teenager. In Indiana, he accompanied two friends involved in an armed robbery that turned to rape and murder. Though Dr. Cameron ran away well before the crime was committed, all three young men were taken to jail. The Ku Klux Klan stormed that jail on August 7, 1930, hung his two friends, and beat him severely. Dr. Cameron survived but spent another 6 years in jail for crimes he did not commit.

Dr. Cameron never let us forget the injustice done to the many victims of lynching and racial violence. After moving back to his home State of Wisconsin, he founded the Black Holocaust Museum in Milwaukee. This unique museum lays bare our Nation's violent past of racism and slavery. His work opened the eyes of thousands to the suffering of African Americans, not only in the age of slavery but also in the decades that followed.

Dr. Cameron joined us last year to witness the passage of Resolution No. 39, a resolution apologizing to the victims of lynching and the descendants of those victims for the failure of the Senate to enact antilynching legislation. His mere presence assured us that we were doing the right thing, albeit many years too late.

Dr. Cameron is survived by his dear wife Virginia and their wonderful family. His legacy will remain a source of hope and pride for many.●

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message from the President of the United States was communicated to the Senate by Ms. Evans, one of his secretaries.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGE REFERRED

As in executive session the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate a message from the President of the United States submitting which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

To the Senate of the United States.

With a view to receiving the advice and consent of the Senate to ratification, I transmit herewith: the Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Adoption of an Additional Distinctive Emblem (the "Geneva Protocol III"), adopted at Geneva on December 8, 2005,

and signed by the United States on that date; the Amendment to Article 1 of the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May be Deemed to be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects (the "CCW Amendment"); and the CCW Protocol on Explosive Remnants of War (the "CCW Protocol V"). I transmit, for the information of the Senate, the report of the Department of State concerning these treaties.

Geneva Protocol III. Geneva Protocol III creates a new distinctive emblem, a Red Crystal, in addition to and for the same purposes as the Red Cross and the Red Crescent emblems. The Red Crystal is a neutral emblem that can be employed by governments and national societies that face challenges using the existing emblems. In addition, Geneva Protocol III will pave the way for Magen David Adom, Israel's national society, to achieve membership in the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement. Legislation implementing Geneva Protocol III will be submitted to the Congress separately.

CCW amendment. The amendment to Article 1 of the CCW, which was adopted at Geneva on December 21, 2001, eliminates the distinction between international and non-international armed conflict for the purposes of the rules governing the prohibitions and restrictions on the use of certain conventional weapons. It does not change the legal status of rebel or insurgent groups into that of protected or privileged belligerents.

CCW Protocol V. CCW Protocol V, which was adopted at Geneva on November 28, 2003, addresses the post-conflict threat generated by conventional munitions such as mortar shells, grenades, artillery rounds, and bombs that do not explode as intended or that are abandoned. COW Protocol V provides for the marking, clearance, removal, and destruction of such remnants by the party in control of the territory in which the munitions are located.

Conclusion. I urge the Senate to give prompt and favorable consideration to each of these instruments and to give its advice and consent to their ratification. These treaties are in the interest of the United States, and their ratification would advance the longstanding and historic leadership of the United States in the law of armed conflict.

GEORGE W. BUSH.

THE WHITE HOUSE, June 19, 2006.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

At 12:16 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Ms. Niland, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bills, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 5104. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1750 16th Street South in St. Petersburg, Florida, as the "Morris W. Milton Post Office".